





## Congressional.

## NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

In support of the statement in our last number, that the North is burdened with taxes to support superannuated officers for the defence of slavery, and that these superannuated officers are Southern men, we take the following extracts from the remarks of Mr. Adams, in the course of the same debate:

"He had been led, for the first time in his life, to examine the Navy Register, as well of this as of preceding Administrations, and from that examination he found that while Massachusetts never had, and had not now, her due and just proportion of appointments in the navy, Virginia, per contra, had five or six times the number she was entitled to, as well now as heretofore. He had made no complaint of that; all he meant was to repel an accusation against his own State. He had further said that even if it were true that Massachusetts had more than her due reckoning by federal numbers, there would have been no impropriety in it, because she furnished the navigating and the fighting men of the navy in far greater proportions than her relative population would require, while Virginia, on the other hand, supplied scarcely any at all. Since no register was kept of the States, from which the men in the naval service came, Mr. A. had procured a statement showing the official returns of registered seamen in the merchant service, (from which service the men of the navy were drawn) and this list showed that, out of between nine and ten thousand, more than four thousand were from Massachusetts, while but two hundred and thirty-one came from Virginia, and some other Southern States had not one."

"If any appointments of midshipmen were made during the four years he had been at the head of the Government, he never inquired from what State the applications came, nor had he bestowed a thought upon it; it was with him a matter of total indifference. The first manifestation of any feeling on that point had occurred in the House of Representatives in 1823: the evidence of which was in a report made by the late lamented Mr. Southard, in reply to a resolution of the 18th of February, 1823, inquiring for the rule observed by the Department in the selection from the applicants for appointments? The report was accompanied with a table showing the proportion of appointments for each State at that time, from which it would appear that of captains Massachusetts had one, Virginia six; of master commanders (as they were then called) Massachusetts had one, Virginia seven; of lieutenants Massachusetts had twenty, Virginia thirty-three; and of midshipmen Massachusetts had eighteen, while Virginia had sixty-two. Of the total number Massachusetts forty-nine and Virginia one hundred twenty-three. All these appointments were made long before Mr. A. came into office."

There was another table, showing, first, the proportion to which each State was entitled according to its representation in Congress, the number of officers in service, and the deficit or excess of each State under or over the number to which it was entitled. From this table it appeared that the due proportion of Massachusetts was 22, the number appointed 15; the deficiency 4. The proportion of Virginia was 36, the number appointed 62. He would now leave the House to judge with what justice he had been represented as the author of the system of disproportion in appointments. The report showed further that, notwithstanding the numerous applications from some States, from other States there were none; and he presumed it was the same now; it was in the nature of things."

Mr. A. said he had yet another table, made in 1833, accompanying a report made by the late Secretary of the Treasury when acting Secretary of the Navy. According to this, it appeared that the proportion of Massachusetts, according to the then census, was 25, and according to the census following it would be 21, while her officers actually in service were but 15 in 1823, 20 in 1829, 18 in 1831, and 19 in 1833.

Virginia's just proportion was 42, and by the following census would be 34, while in actual service she had in 1823 62, in 1829 70, in 1831 65, being an excess of about three to one.

The deficiency of Massachusetts had been in 1827 7, in 1829 5, in 1831 7, and in 1833 6, while the excess of Virginia had been in 1827 22, 1829 30, in 1831 28, and in 1833 25.

Mr. A. here noticed a statement made in the House, and also in the Richmond Southern Messenger, as one of the charges against the navy, the wrongs to be reformed, that Massachusetts and Virginia had an undue proportion of naval appointments. Put them together, and it was true; but let each stand on its own footing, and the tables had read showed where the truth lay.

How long will the people of the free States submit to such degradation?

## RETRENCHMENT.

Mr. Arnold, on the 23d July, attempted again to get his bill for retrenching the pay of members of Congress, before the House, but failed. A motion to suspend the rules was decided in the negative—ayes 52, noes 89.

The bill is certainly an important one, and it proposes to do a very righteous thing. When everything else is fallen in price, there is no reason why the pay of a member of Congress should not be reduced from \$9 to \$6 per day. This is more than a majority of the members earn.

## NAVAL SERVICE.

The same day, Mr. Burnell moved a suspension of the rules, to enable him to introduce a bill providing that such boys as had been, or might be enlisted in the naval service, under the provisions of the act heretofore passed, may be promoted to fill such vacancies in the rank of midshipmen as might occur in the naval service, if, upon examination, they should be found competent to discharge the duties of that rank. But the House refused to suspend. Mr. Burnell's movement we think a good one. The road to preferment in the navy should be thrown open to the humblest in the service. In this, as in every thing else, merit alone should be the condition to promotion.

## BANKRUPT LAW.

Several movements were made in the House, in relation to the Bankrupt Law, but they were all put to rest by decided votes.

## ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL.

Monday 25th, the Army appropriation Bill, as amended by the Senate, was acted on. Most of the amendments of the Senate increasing the appropriations, were non-concurred in—very properly. Some of the slaveholders took occasion during the debate on this bill, to throw out insinuations against the treaty respecting the North-Eastern boundary. If Webster has settled this question without obtaining pay for the Creole negroes, he has committed an unpardonable sin against the South. Numbers from the South seemed to be seized with an anxious desire that no part of the territory of the United States should be given up. If Maine and Massachusetts are both satisfied with the arrangement, whatever it is, we should think the Southern States might spare themselves unnecessary uneasiness. But, the truth is, they never wanted this question settled, till they had got all the slave-questions adjourned to suit them. Mr. Gilmer said, if the rumors were well founded, and the conditions of the treaty as they were represented to be, he presumed, of

course, it would not be ratified by the Senate. We shall see. We shall see, whether the Senate will dare assume the responsibility of rejecting a treaty, because it does not contain satisfaction in regard to the American slave trade.

Mr. Holmes of South Carolina said: "From all he saw and heard he was induced to imagine that there were provisions in the treaty which were far more palatable to Maine and Massachusetts than to other portions of the Union. He observed that the subject was followed up by the gentleman from Vermont, (Mr. EVERETT,) whose shrewd and penetrating mind seldom followed a false scent. On the whole he should vote against any reduction of the army. He was for keeping our national institutions as they stood. Should all apprehensions pass off, the House could take up the other bill and reduce them. But at present there had a shuddering apprehension come over all from the South. He could not believe that that House had nothing to do with an important treaty because Massachusetts and Maine had agreed to a certain adjustment of our boundary. They might have reasons connected with dollars and cents, but these should not sway the high motives that ought to actuate the bosom of patriotism. He should protest against any treaty that gave away a portion of the territory of the United States, because it might happen to be palatable to the spirit of aggrandizement in any section of the Union."

And is there nothing in the foolish pertinacity of slaveholders about the Creole case, "connected with dollars and cents?"

Mr. Allen of Maine made a spirited reply, to Holmes, but, with that especial reserve with which Northern members are apt to treat the peculiar institution, did not allude to the real cause of the suspicions of Southern members. One paragraph from his speech should be a warning to slaveholders:

"On a former occasion I referred to this condition of things, but it did not then excite the sensitive honor of gentlemen; but they are now aroused upon a suspicion; and the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. HOLMES) thinks that there is something wrong somewhere; whether it was in the treaty itself, or in the apprehensions of those concerned in its ratification, he knew not. He could feel, however, that a storm was brewing; and I hope the prophecy of the gentleman will prove 'that there is a storm brewing'; for after it there is always a clearer sky, a better atmosphere. No excitement when your territory is in possession of the enemy; but upon a suspicion, upon a rumor of the terms of the treaty, the patriotism of the gentlemen is wonderfully aroused. Why is it? Can a political prejudice be aroused? Let no man apply this flattering fiction to his soul! An agreement by a conventional line, or in any other mode but the running the line according to the treaty of 1783, has always met with opposition with us; and this effort at a settlement has been acquiesced in by the people from the earnest solicitations of the General Government, and from an ardent desire to meet the wishes of her sister States. We ask no favors in this business. If settled, the sacrifice is on our part, and made from the purest national feeling for the benefit of the whole Union. So far as Maine is concerned, she would rather have her own territory bounded by the ancient landmarks; and if she waives any of her rights it is in regard to others, for no equivalent can be satisfactory unless it is consecrated by the strong wishes of our sister States. It is for you to influence this decision. Maine has done her whole duty, and generously; and if this effort is fruitless, your patriotism, although on this subject aroused at late day, will not permit any other power to desecrate our soil; and it will give the brave soldiers of Maine rich satisfaction to welcome their brothers in arms from distant States and march with them to the northern line, and there raise 'the stars and stripes' of the Union on the highlands that divide the waters that empty into the Atlantic from those that fall into the Gulf of Mexico, and there maintain it as on holy ground. I will answer for Maine, that, if ever she is driven to extremities again, she will not lay down her arms as long as the north star directs."

How will the South relish the annexation of Canada? And yet this may be the final result, should her mad movement against this treaty (supposing it to be as represented) succeed?

## RETRENCHMENT.

July 27th, Mr. Arnold's bill for reducing the pay of members of Congress was referred to a select committee.

The Intelligencer apprehends that the session will not terminate till September.

## Chivalry.

## SENATE July 29.

The bill to regulate enlistments in the naval service of the United States, came up in its order, when—

Mr. BAYARD explained the object of the bill, and moved to amend it as to include in its provisions "the marine corps."

Mr. CALHOUN asked if negroes were allowed to be enlisted under the provisions of the bill? Because, if so, he should suggest an amendment limiting them to the places of cooks and stewards.

Mr. BAYARD replied that they would, but he did not anticipate any abuse growing out of this circumstance; so far as he was concerned, he did not think it a matter of much consequence, but while he did not desire to be considered as accepting the amendment, he did not wish to be regarded as opposing it, and would prefer that the Senate should act upon the proposition.

Mr. CALHOUN thought, that after the case of Lieut. Hood, which had created so much excitement, they should be cautious how they permitted negroes to enlist in the naval service of the United States. Besides in his opinion, it was wrong to bring those who sustained the honor and glory of our national arms in contact with the black race.

Mr. BAYARD said the allusion of the Senator from South Carolina was with regard to the admission of testimony, which might be disposed of in some improper way, either by statute or by regulation of the Department.

Mr. CALHOUN hoped no objection would be made to such an amendment. There was a very deep prejudice which ought to be respected. It was not confined entirely to the South, but was felt more or less at the North. This prejudice leads to an entire separation of the two races in relation to these people, which forbids them from being brought into Southern ports. Charleston had put these into force, and had trouble with Great Britain in relation to them; but the latter had yielded. He thought there were plenty of honest tars, good fighting sailors, to be had, without having recourse to the enlistment of negroes. Some respect should be shown to the prejudices of a large portion of the Union.

Mr. TAPPAN thought the motion ought not to prevail. If evil had not resulted from discrimination never having been made heretofore, why make it now? It was well known how difficult it was to procure sailors to man our vessels of war, and there might be cases where we should have to resort to it again.

Mr. PHILIPS said with respect to the competency of the testimony of that particular class of persons he had nothing to say; but it did not follow as a matter of course, because they were received into the service, that they were to be regarded as competent witnesses. Mr. P. alluded to a fact within his own knowledge during the last war, which had it not been for this class of persons, the country might have been exposed to the largest invading army that ever reached our shores. He alluded to McDonough's fleet on

Lake Champlain, where a very large portion of the crews were blacks. If a war should again occur, the same necessity might exist for the introduction of the same species of force which was of so much inestimable value in that glorious fight. Indeed, he might say with great truth, that we were indebted for our victory to the introduction of these people into our vessels of war. If the enlistment of blacks were prohibited, the difficulty of manning our vessels (now very great) would be greatly enhanced. Doubtless if we could get whites it would be better, but he was averse to the prohibition.

Mr. CALHOUN thought it a matter of great consequence not to admit blacks into our vessels of national defence. He saw no reason why it should be done. He desired that the defence of the country should be entrusted to freemen, bearing our own color and complexion.

Mr. ARCHER thought it small matter: negroes could never be introduced to any extent; and he hoped that the wishes of the Senator from South Carolina might be complied with.

Mr. BENTON was entirely friendly to the proposition. He thought all arms, whether on land or sea, should be borne by the white race. It was the first time he had ever heard of negroes being introduced into the service. He should vote for the amendment, showing that he was decidedly in favor of confining arms to the whites.

Mr. YOUNG thought the blacks might, instead of being enlisted, be hired, as we did in other species of service.

Mr. BAYARD said no man was more averse to any violation of the feelings of the South than himself. Still, he thought exigencies might arise which would require their introduction into the service. In the Revolution they had done good service, and in the last war he had been said that we were mainly indebted to them for the glorious victory on Lake Champlain.

Mr. SMITH, of Connecticut, thought the amendment entirely wrong. Various Northern States had taken steps in regard to the equality of the races which would make such a law a direct insult to them. This would be particularly true as to Massachusetts; where recent laws inflicted a penalty on all who should in any manner attempt to make a distinction between the two colors.

Mr. CLAYTON would be glad to indulge the feelings of the gentleman from the South. He saw no necessity, however, for the prohibition. From the very commencement of our history those colored by the hands of heaven had been enlisted into our service. Most of the blacks were sailors, being cut out from other employments. He would mention that Captain Jones had told him that in the *Wasp*, in the fight with the *Peacock*, a great portion of his crew were negroes, and better fighting sailors were never on board of any ship. If they were desired as more food for powder, where could better food be obtained. They were active, strong, and healthful as the whites, and though we might get on very well in time of peace, yet in time of war their services would be invaluable, and hence he should oppose the amendment.

Mr. BAGBY said if we were to depend on blacks for victory in time of war, it would be paying too much. In the Southern portion of the Union the great object was to keep arms and a knowledge of arms out of the hands of the blacks. There was no necessity for employing this race even as food for powder. He hoped the amendment would prove as something was due to public feeling on this score. The subject addressed itself to every Southern heart. He thought that American civility was not so far degraded as to be obliged to employ this race to fight our battles even in time of war.

Mr. WOODBURY said as the years and days had been called he should give his reason why he should vote in favor of the amendment. Although these people were free in the Northern States, were asked to serve in the militia, and have arms put in their hands? No such thing. At least not in New Hampshire. They were hired sometimes in the merchant service, and in families; still they were not on a footing with the whites, neither particularly well nor badly. The whites will not mix with them on terms of equality. War made its own rules, and when exigencies occurred they could be provided for; but at present there were no such exigencies.

Mr. BAYARD suggested that the amendment be so enlarged as to read cooks, stewards, & servants, who were engaged in the service.

Mr. SIMMONS said that in the course of the debate it had been asserted that the blacks had volunteered their services to put down the whites in Rhode Island. The people of Rhode Island were very glad to receive their services, and they had volunteered to put out the fires which had been threatened by incendiaries. It was said that it was the intention to fire the city of Providence, which would help to escape detection. In the instance there was a view to prevent this destruction of property by attending the engines that the blacks had so nobly volunteered.

Mr. BAGBY adverted to the sort of system of enticing and carrying of slaves by means of steamboats and railroads. It was here a question not only of instructing the blacks in seamanship, but the whole art of war. Self preservation is the first law of nature, and the South must look to this.

Mr. PHILIPS had spoken, he said, only in view of occasional exigencies, in which those in command ought to be permitted to consult what the public service might perhaps imperiously demand. Such exigencies might again occur. On some occasions, a restriction such as that now proposed might have been most disastrous. In the instance there was a view to prevent this destruction of property by attending the engines that the blacks had so nobly volunteered.

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## [From the Lutheran Observer.]

## Pulpit Sketch.

ROBERT HALL.

I have ever regarded it as one of those rare circumstances, which render peculiarly happy the lives of society, that the Society men fortunate to hear many of the most distinguished preachers of the present day, as well as of that by which it was immediately preceded.

Many glowing words have burned themselves into my soul, many images of eloquent and holy men now rise before my mental eye; yet no preacher does my memory preserve so vividly the recollection of that truly great and good man, Robert Hall. It was at the period when the untimely death of the Princess Charlotte had thrown all England into mourning, that in the course of my journey I visited Leicester, when Mr. Hall, after his melancholy though temporary aberration of intellect, had accepted the pastorate of the Baptist church.

I was conducted by my host to the church, which showed plainly the enlargements which had been rendered necessary by the immense audiences attracted by Mr. Hall's great and growing reputation as a preacher. When he had first taken charge of the Society men, the chapel would scarce contain a few hundreds, but, by three successive enlargements, it can now accommodate more than a thousand persons. I had gone to the church at least an hour before the time, anticipating a crowded house, and a consequent difficulty in procuring a seat. In this I was mistaken, for the audience, though large, was not by any means so densely compact and overflowing as those which often attended ministrations of less worthy and less distinguished preachers.

In truth, Mr. Hall's preaching would have been more popular had it been less excellent. The organization of his mind is too perfect, its strength, and decidedly philosophic cast, too far above the range of common intellect ever to enable him to become a favorite in a world like ours, where trickery and tinsel, stage strutting and affectation, make a deeper impression on the popular mind than the stern and simple majesty of common sense. The preference usually shown for pictures over statuary is an instance, though an unrepulsive one, of the same tendency.

I amused myself until the entrance of Mr. Hall, by examining the interior of the church and the faces of the various persons as they entered. The church was hung in the deepest mourning, as an expression of respect to the daughter of the royal house, whose ashes were once yet cold in the grave. Every countenance wore a subdued expression of sorrow, and a hushed grief appeared to be struggling in every bosom. They came in as if unwilling to disturb the dread solemnity of the temple of the most high God, who had recently and severely taught them that in his hands are the souls of the great, and that not to rank, no wealth, and no love, can secure the victim. My heart was painfully affected.

Whilst my mind was occupied by the observation of these things, I noticed a gentleman of about the medium height, enter the central door of the church. His face was very pale, his form slightly bent as if by some affection of the spine, but his countenance was bold and striking, his eye remarkably expressive and piercing, and his carriage firm and dignified, though a glance was sufficient to convince me that he must have been a sufferer from severe and protracted disease. So remarkable indeed was the whole man, that I am surprised that it did not at once strike me that this was Mr. Hall.

Whilst I was admiring him, he advanced along the aisle, approached, and entered the pulpit. It was the great preacher himself. Mr. Hall was rather inclined to corpulence, perhaps; indeed, would have been decidedly fat had his general health been good. The hymn was read without any peculiarity whatever; that is, neither particularly well nor badly. The prayer was short, energetic, just what prayer should be. No eloquence in striving after effect, no affected long drawn periods disgraced the prayer of Mr. Hall. It was neither a sermon with a great many ohs! and ahs! interspersed through it, and an Amen at the end; nor was it poetry, nor was it rhetoric; it was a prayer, and a noble prayer. Under the benignant exterior of modern philanthropists they are awakening from their stupor and beginning to move in the high and honorable circles for which God made them.

Ireland, another example of the potency of reform. Here where starvation, not long since, dealt out years of cruel death; we see the redeeming spirit of reform working her way, surpassing deeds of love and might to the astonished gaze of the admiring world. And behold her as she penetrates some of the ices farther west; at her very approach slavery drops her infernal chains, and prejudice stretches his dark wings, and wheels his flight to the nethermost hell where he was begotten.

But why these far-fetched samples? Come nearer home, our native land. View here the workings of her mighty hand. And has America, too, experienced the transforming influence of the mighty work? Yes, our very existence commenced in reform, and we mourn over the blood shed, we rejoiced over the victory attained. Though many philanthropists die, we exist in the thought that philanthropy still lives. And though many patriots sacrificed their lives for their country's good; we thank heaven, that patriotism still animates the American bosom.

The beginning of the late movements of renovation was like the twilight of the opening morn, or the first feeble rays of the rising sun, falling lightly on the fields of polar ice; but that sun is now approaching the zenith with increasing heat and light till soon we hope in meridian splendor will dissipate all moral darkness from our atmosphere. It seems no power is so great, no obstacles so high, no barriers so formidable, that they do not to him vanish at her presence. It paralyzes the strong arm of law, bursts asunder the thick bands of prejudice and with Herculean strength sweeps the sable gloom of ages into oblivion.

But hark! do I hear a voice from the South, saying, "come and help us?" Yes, here is a field for the spirit of reform one too that has long been slumbering. The victim of oppression is becoming impatient for deliverance! How mournful is the view of the interior South! How black the gloom! How death-like the stillness! How deep the guilt! How awful the curse that rests upon them! Every southern breeze seems freighted with the sighs and groans of the oppressed, their loud and pathetic appeal for relief! And shall we not heed their voices? And the language of one, we boast that we have missionary stations in every city visited by the sun, from the frosts of Lapland, to the sunny isles of Greece, and the scorching plains of Hindoostan, amid the Christless literature of Persia, and the revolving voices of Constantinople; and God grant that they may increase a thousand fold, and continue to spread until not a spot will be left on our ruined world, where the spirit of the cross shall not be set up in the name of Jesus, the Son of God, let us not forget our own countrymen.

Can it be, that the first generation of our revolutionary fathers should deem the monster slavery dearer than the principles for which they were contended? Nay; I cannot, not yet believe it, still I trust there is among us a redeeming spirit—a spirit of truth, religion and liberty, that can be roused, and being roused, will shake off the incubus slavery as the lion shakes the dew drops from his mane. Our past neglect—our present circumstance—the interests of religion and the character of our country, demand our speedy and untrammelled efforts.

America is soon to undergo another revolution and the second will be greater and purer

• Jeremiah, xv. 3.

## Communications.

For the Philanthropist.

Bethel Co. April 16th 1842.

Dr. BAILEY: The following short but eloquent address was composed by a student of Clermont Academy and spoken at the close of the last session ending with the 25th of March. It was highly interesting on the occasion, and I think is worthy of publication.

A. C.

THE REFORMATIONS OF THE AGE. The present is an age marked with strong and auspicious peculiarities, one of which is a general inquiry after truth, and a reluctance to take things upon credit; in other words to believe anything merely because our fathers did.

When a principle either political or religious is demonstrated to be morally right, it is embraced and supported with a tenacity which characterized the christian martyrs of old. Individual responsibility is beginning to be felt, the authority of the Bible acknowledged. Since the days of Luther we look in vain for a loftier and more enlightened zeal for the truth, than at the present.

A view of the reformations and great moral movements of the present age, is not only interesting, but truly great and glorious. Never did the orator relate or the historian record events of more thrilling interest. And I care not upon what point you fix as a demonstration of this truth; for these benevolent and patriotic enterprises are not confined to a state, realm, kingdom, nor yet to a continent. No! the broad platform of the whole earth is the grand theatre of their action.

The plastic hand of reform has gone abroad and all men—all nations feel and acknowledge her worth. Point me to a spot which is yet unpenetrated by her general rays, and I will point you to a spot which will soon feel and rejoice under the influence of her all conquering power.

With her there are no differences of birth nor rank nor wealth. Wherever her equalizing dominion extends all distinctions vanish; no rich, no poor, no black, no white, no foreign, no native claims or preferences; but all stand on one common level; she seeks out misery, she may communicate happiness; she abhors darkness she may disseminate light; and the abodes of sin that grace may abound.

Go with me to the oriental world—view the spot where first the radiant beams of the benign religion of the Prince of peace illuminated the horizon, bursting through the thick mist of ignorance like floods of beaming light, banishing the gloom of superstition and establishing once the truth of its origin. But alas! since those Heaven-favored days, the clouds of sin again o'er spread the atmosphere, and darkness again covers the land and gross darkness the people. All the horrors of their gloomy condition were now preying upon them, wickedness prevailed; bloodshed and cruelty raged like monsters; religion was a stranger, and happiness not known. But behold a star appears, but little less in magnitude, than that which lighted up the plains of Bethelhem. It is the star of reform. Light again bursts forth from the invisible world. The clouds recede. Behold vice and immorality fleeing, and virtue and religion resuming their places. Enemies are made friends, the inebriate sober, and the slave a freeman. What a spectacle to behold! Nations, long buried in sin, and groveling in ignorance rising out of obscurity and laying hold of the means of improvement and elevation and becoming moral intelligent and enterprising.

For one instance of this glorious work, look at Hindostan. Here was a nation not surpassed for ignorance, superstition poverty and wretchedness. Notwithstanding the fertility of her soil is unsurpassed by any country in Asia, yet instead of producing abundance for her own consumption, and an overplus for other regions, she does not keep her own children in existence, but becomes the burying ground of thousands who die upon her bosom, crying for bread. And all this because of the lethargy intemperance and licentiousness of its inhabitants. But the star of reform has enlightened that land; and a few more years will tell another tale for the poor despised Hindoo. Under the benignant exterior of modern philanthropists they are awakening from their stupor and beginning to move in the high and honorable circles for which God made them.

Ireland, another example of the potency of reform. Here where starvation, not long since, dealt out years of cruel death; we see the redeeming spirit of reform working her way, surpassing deeds of love and might to the astonished gaze of the admiring world. And behold her as she penetrates some of the ices farther west; at her very approach slavery drops her infernal chains, and prejudice stretches his dark wings, and wheels his flight to the nethermost hell where he was begotten.

But why these far-fetched samples? Come nearer home, our native land. View here the workings of her mighty hand. And has America, too, experienced the transforming influence of the mighty work? Yes, our very existence commenced in reform, and we mourn over the blood shed, we rejoiced over the victory attained. Though many philanthropists die, we exist in the thought that philanthropy still lives. And though many patriots sacrificed their lives for their country's good; we thank heaven, that patriotism still animates the American bosom.

The beginning of the late movements of renovation was like the twilight of the opening morn, or the first feeble rays of the rising sun, falling lightly on the fields of polar ice; but that sun is now approaching the zenith with increasing heat and light till soon we hope in meridian splendor will dissipate all moral darkness from our atmosphere. It seems no power is so great, no obstacles so high, no barriers so formidable, that they do not to him vanish at her presence. It paralyzes the strong arm of law, bursts asunder the thick bands of prejudice and with Herculean strength sweeps the sable gloom of ages into oblivion.

But hark! do I hear a voice from the South, saying, "come and help us?" Yes, here is a field for the spirit of reform one too that has long been slumbering. The victim of oppression is becoming impatient for deliverance! How mournful is the view of the interior South! How black the gloom! How death-like the stillness! How deep the guilt! How awful the curse that rests upon them! Every southern breeze seems freighted with the sighs and groans of the oppressed, their loud and pathetic appeal for relief! And shall we not heed their voices? And the language of one, we boast that we have missionary stations in every city visited by the sun, from the frosts of Lapland, to the sunny isles of Greece, and the scorching plains of Hindoostan, amid the Christless literature of Persia, and the revolving voices of Constantinople; and God grant that they may increase a thousand fold, and continue to spread until not a spot will be left on our ruined world, where the spirit of the cross shall not be set up in the name of Jesus, the Son of God, let us not forget our own countrymen.

Can it be, that the first generation of our revolutionary fathers should deem the monster slavery dearer than the principles for which they were contended? Nay; I cannot, not yet believe it, still I trust there is among us a redeeming spirit—a spirit of truth, religion and liberty, that can be roused, and being roused, will shake off the incubus slavery as the lion shakes the dew drops from his mane. Our past neglect—our present circumstance—the interests of religion and the character of our country, demand our speedy and untrammelled efforts.

America is soon to undergo another revolution and the second will be greater and purer

than the first. In this contest not a sword shall be drawn—not a drop of blood spilt. No truth and love; to these passion, prejudice and fight. Intemperance has been dethroned, her dominions prostrated, and she will yield the ghost.

The doom of slavery is sealed. We read it in the holy and determined resolves of thousands who are marching up to the cause with the spirit of the martyr and under the leadership of Jehovah. The gathering from and bursting indignation of the final overthrow—telling character already tottering on her pedestal. America shall be delivered—"God is for us" who shall fight against us and prevail! Let the infidel scoff and the profane swear, let the slaveholders and their companions put this shoulders to efforts, down she must come, and cover with shame and confusion, her long perishing upholders. Yes, a few more years, and this nation will hear the omnipotent voice of justice, thundering in the capital and echoing from the halls of legislation in the South itself. Then will we see exulting millions trampling in the dust the execrations of tyranny, and with uplifted hands, invoke the blessing of God on a nation that had at last broken every yoke, and set the oppressed free.

But in the contest I hope no drop of blood of the widow and orphan mingle with the shouts of our jubilee. No, I trust ours is a battle which the Prince of peace can direct; and ours will be a victory that all the shining hosts of Heaven can applaud. [cheers.]

For the Philanthropist.

## From Iowa.







